



Navy Sparing

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N412
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Navy Sparing

Agenda

- Background
- Wholesale Sparing
- Aviation Retail
- Maritime Retail
- Initiatives



Spares - Background

- Spares are segmented into two categories:
 - ❑ Wholesale
 - Replenish retail requirements
 - Provides mat'l not "allowanced" at retail
 - Support depot maintenance
 - Navy Working Capital Fund managed
 - ❑ Retail
 - With end item
 - Tied directly to procurement (APN-6/OPN-8/WPN-6)



Wholesale System Characteristics

- Managed by Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP)
- Nearly four hundred thousand parts
- Diverse customer base
- Widely varying demand patterns
- Install base varies from 2 platforms to hundreds of platforms
- Wide range of prices
- ***Impact on readiness***



NAVICP Inventory

Aviation - 121,000 NSNs

\$15.8B Annual Proc/repair

budget

Maritime - 256,000 NSNs

\$4.1B Annual Proc/repair budget



Requirements Determination Objectives

- Support Operational Availability objectives
- Minimize total cost to Navy
- Provide material when and where required

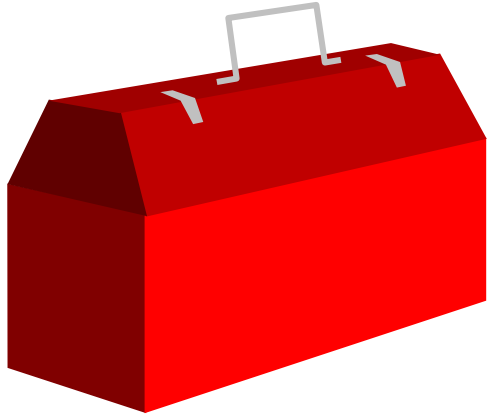


Wholesale Inventory Model

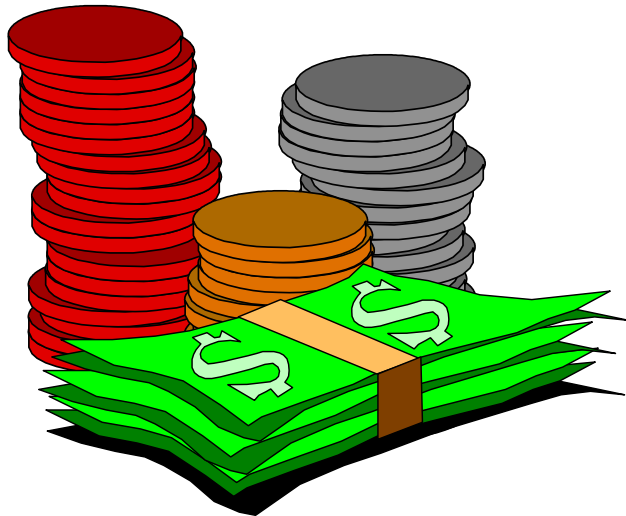
- Minimize the Total Variable Costs (TVC) of holding, ordering and customer shortages for a stated objective...i.e. ;
 - ❑ 85% SMA
 - ❑ 21 days average wholesale delay time
 - ❑ 90% Operational Availability
- Wholesale inventory model uses facts and formulas to represent each component of "TVC"
- Formulas are balanced against each other
- Cost minimization occurs at balance point



Premise.....



Repair When Possible



Procure When Necessary



When To Order

- Place next order when inventories drop to Reorder Level (ROL)
- “ROL” is amount of material needed to meet demand until next stock arrives
- Composed of:
 - ❑ Stock to cover demand during procurement and repair lead time
 - ❑ Safety stock
 - ❑ Replacement stock due to wearout (attrition stock)
- Offset by:
 - ❑ Repairs during lead time...regenerations (REGN's)
- Formula for ROL:
 - ❑ $ROL = \text{Lead time Demand} - \text{Lead Time REGN's} + \text{Demand During Repair Time} + \text{Safety Stock}$



How Much To Order

- Balance ordering and holding costs
- Ordering: Administrative cost to buy, setup costs
- Holding: Price, interest, obsolescence, storage
- Should be minimized i.e. least economic cost
- Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
 - ❑ Amount of material to order at ROL that balances ordering and holding costs
 - ❑ $EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2 * \text{attrition demand} * \text{cost to order}}{\text{holding costs} * \text{price}}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2 * \text{attrition demand} * \text{cost to order}}{\text{holding costs} * \text{price}}}$$



When To Repair

- Repair next batch of NRFI material when on-hand RFI assets drop below repair level
- Repair Level (RL):
 - ❑ Amount of material needed to meet demand until next repaired stock arrives
- Composed of:
 - ❑ Demand during Repair Turn Around Time (RTAT)
 - ❑ Safety Level
- Formula for RL:
 - ❑ $RL = RTAT \text{ Demand} + \text{Safety Stock}$



Safety Levels

- Required to protect against logistic process variability
 - ❑ Demand variability
 - ❑ Lead Time variability
 - ❑ Repair Time variability
 - ❑ Attrition Rate variability

- Key determinant of inventory performance
 - ❑ SMA, A/O, ACWT...numbers & percent misses, Backorder Delay Time



Mitigation efforts

➤ Aviation developed Statistical Demand Forecasting

- ❑ SPC targets items for re-forecasting
- ❑ Demand spikes trigger manual reviews
- ❑ 5 years of demand history
- ❑ Graphic display of demand patterns
- ❑ THF data available
- ❑ View demand pattern by UIC
- ❑ For active non-program related items only
- ❑ More stable forecasts, reduced churn



Mitigation efforts

- Maritime - developed better trend detection technique - Kendall's "S"
 - ❑ Much better at finding Trends than old UICP
 - ❑ Passes common sense test
 - ❑ Normal forecasting can concentrate on stable forecast



Demand Forecasting

What's Left to Do?

- Combine SDF and Kendall into UICP
- Identify different demand patterns
example:
 - ❑ High demand - low variability
 - ❑ One large demand observation every 3 to 4 years
- Match forecasting technique to demand pattern



Aviation Planeside Inventory

- Inventory positioned on ships and at air stations / Marine activities to support intermediate maintenance / local operations
- Inventory built to cover endurance period without re-supply and time for re-supply from wholesale system
- Customer requisitions filled immediately ~75% of the time from planeside inventory

Bottom line: Accurate Allowance + Filled Allowance = Backbone of Naval Aviation



Aviation Planeside Inventory

Definitions

- Aviation Allowance Lists
 - ❑ Material required to support planned aircraft baseload, based on maintenance capability, for a specified period of time
- AVCAL (Aviation Consolidated Allowance List)
 - ❑ Allowance lists for material to support embarked aircraft aboard CVs and L-ships for a 90- day endurance period at wartime flying hours
- SHORCAL (Shore based Consolidated Allowance List)
 - ❑ Allowance lists to support shore sites for a 30-day endurance period at peacetime flying hours



Aviation Planeside Inventory

Marine Aviation Logistics Support Package (MALSP)

- FISP (Fly-in Support Package)
 - ❑ Allowances to support specific Type/Model/Series (T/M/S) aircraft for the first 30 days of combat

- CSP (Contingency Support Package)
 - ❑ Allowances to support specific T/M/S/ for a 90-day endurance period

- FOSP (Follow-on Support Package)
 - ❑ Allowances which do not initially deploy to the area of operation.



Aviation Allowance Process

The Rules

***...61% Fully Mission Capable
N881 Memo dated 19 Jun 1993***

- Guidance CNO Instruction 4441.12C
 - “O” Level - Remove and Replace ... RBS Level to Support CNO Readiness Goal
 - “I” Level - Fix Protection Level @ Fixed Endurance Level

	<u>Flying Hours</u>	<u>CWT</u>	<u>Endurance</u>
CV / L-Ships	War Time	25	90
MALS	War Time	25	90
Overseas P-3	War Time	25	90
Overseas NAS	Peace Time	25	60
CONUS NAS	Peace Time	23	30



Aviation Allowance Process

The Tools

Weapon System Individual <u>Planning Document</u> <u>Qty and Type</u> <u>Site Factors</u> Of Aircraft by Site	Aircraft <u>Equipment List</u> • Specific A/C Configuration by site	Weapons <u>System File</u> • Top-Down Breakdown of Weapons systems Operating Provisioning rates • updated by AV-3M data	• Planned maint. Capability and • Prior off-site Attrition, on- site Repairs and
• Auth Flying Hours By A/C Type • Peacetime • Wartime	• Detailed Equip Candidate file	• Starts with initial	

Common Rates Computation System

Common Allowance Development System



Aviation Allowance Process

The Model

Aviation Readiness Requirements Oriented to Weapons Replaceable Assemblies (ARROWS)

Readiness Based Sparing (RBS)

➤ Allowances Based on:

- Specified CNO T/M/S goals
- Wholesale resupply time
- Failure rates
- "I" level capability
- Operating tempo
- Cost

0 Level - PAOGD

**RBS
Optimizes
Cost
Effective**

Retail Inventory Management for Aviation (RIMAIR)

➤ Allowances Based on:

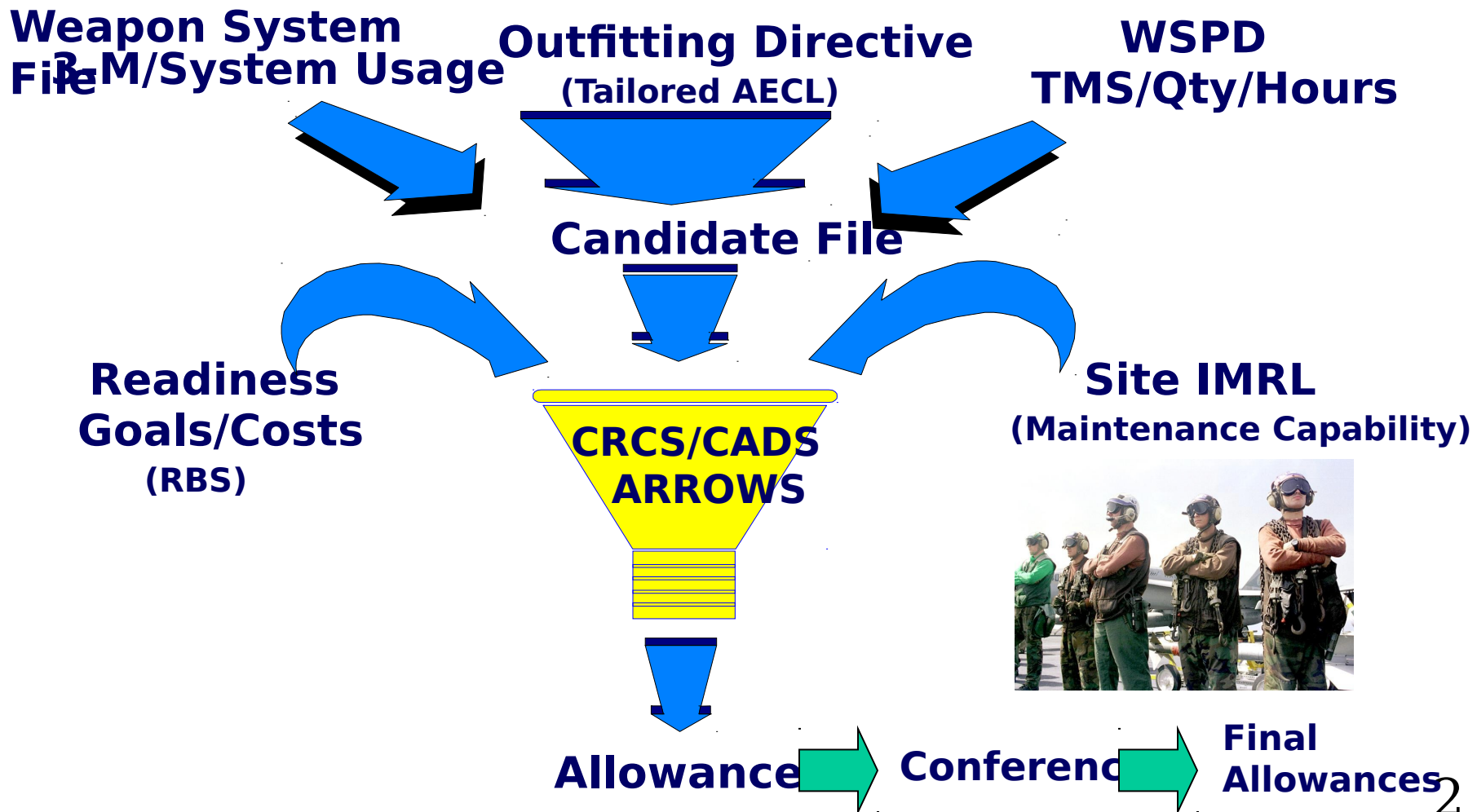
- Demand
- Endurance period
- Fixed protection each line item
- Does not address MC/FMC goals
- No mission essential/cost trade-offs

I Level - PAGGD



Aviation Allowance Process

How it Comes Together





Aviation Allowance Process

Critical Building Blocks

Planeside Allowance

- Off-The-Shelf Fill Rates



Is Allowance Planeside?

Local Repair

- Turn-Around-Time Performance
- Returns to Depot



Is Local Repair Sustaining the Allowance?

Wholesale Resupply

- Logistics Response Time



Is Wholesale Back-up Inventory in Place?

Readiness Based Sparing to CNO Goals

**Establish the Right Plan
Fund the Requirement
Meet the Goals**

Response Time & Inventory Positioning = Readiness



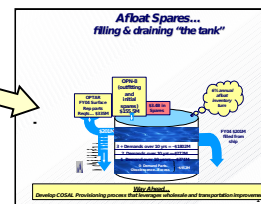
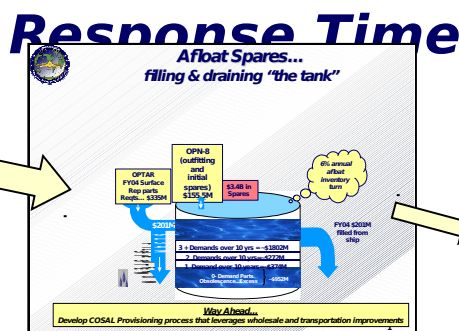
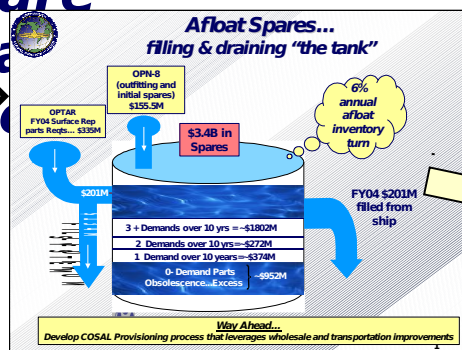
Maritime Spares ... The Right Mix

➤ **Increased Availability and Decreased Response Time Flow into Decreased Shipboard Allowances...**

Increased Requirement + Spare Availability

Decreased Logistics

Lower for Shipboard

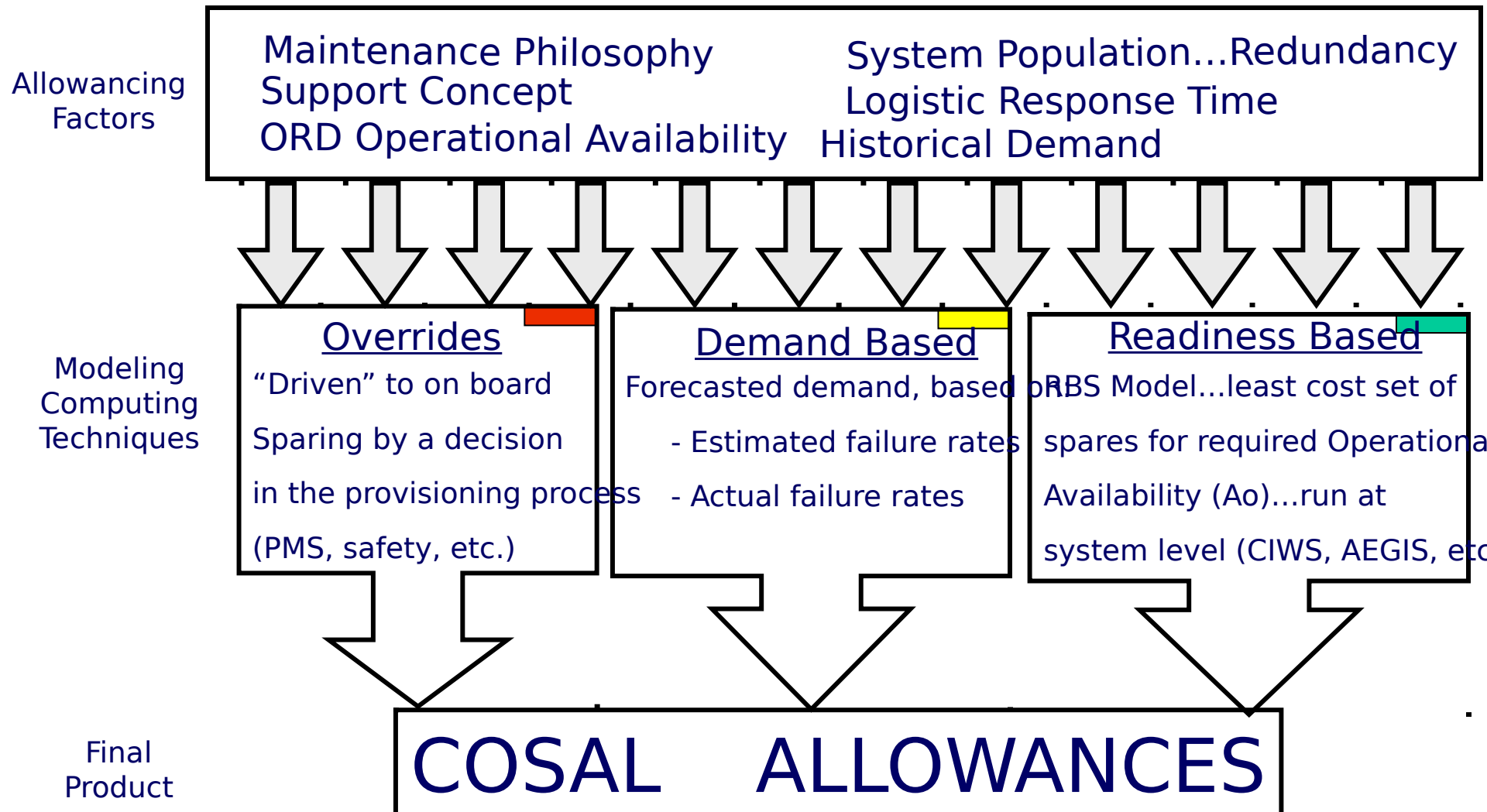


Leveraging PBLs, better processes, and taking risk to make a leaner COSAL...

More robust wholesale response paves the way to leaner shipboard inventories



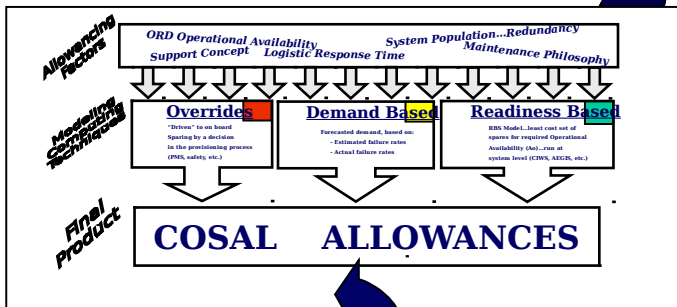
Making COSAL Allowances





Making COSAL Allowances

• Allowance Computation



• Timing...

Initial **MSD** Sustainment

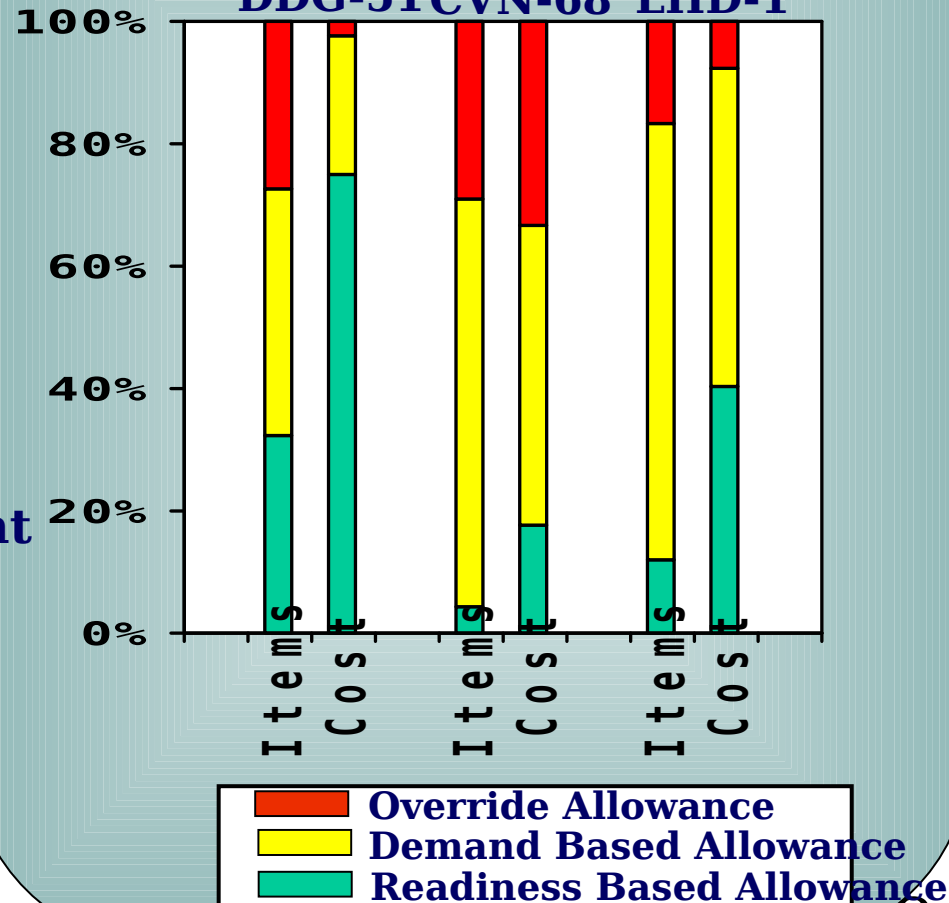
– **SCN** (Pre-delivery) **OPN 8** (Maintenance)
OPN-8 (New system) **SCN** (Refueling Overhaul)
 O&MN (Shipboard Replen)

Navy Material Support Date

Output...

COSAL Composition Examples...

DDG-51 CVN-68 LHD-1

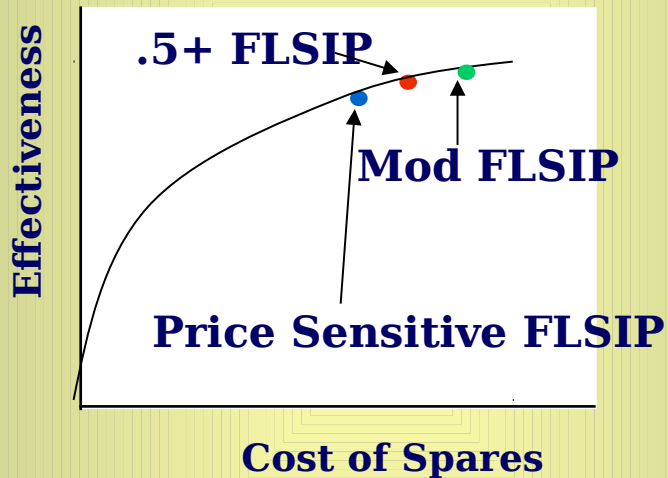




Measuring Risk...

Demand Based Allowances

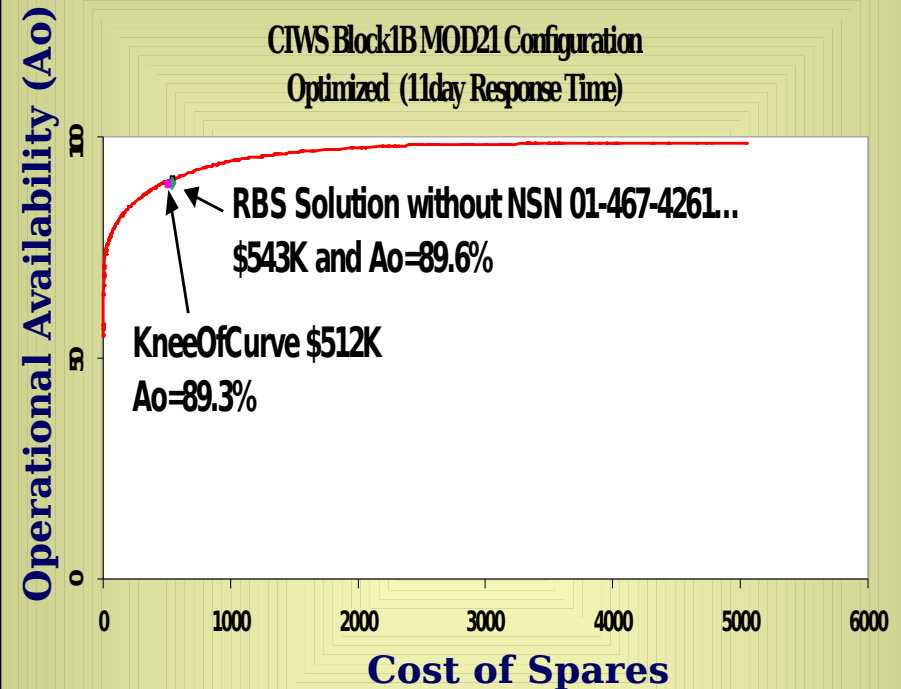
(“FLSIP” - Fleet Logistic Support Improvement Program)



- Risk is measured in effectiveness...each item removed is a potential step down the effectiveness curve

Readiness Based Allowances

CIWS Block1B MOD21 Configuration
Optimized (11day Response Time)



- Risk is measured in Ao...each item removed is a potential step down the operational availability curve



Managing Risk...Demand

1982

MOD FLSIP

1 Demand in
10 Years...
cuts for
allowance

Reductions:
25%
Line Item
25% Cost
\$200M Saved
4%
Effectiveness
Reduction

1993

.5+ FLSIP COSAL

1 Demand in
2 Years...
cuts for
allowance

Reductions:
3% Line Item
14% Cost
\$39M Proj Savings
2.5% Proj
Effectiveness
Reduction

2004

Price Sensitive

< \$1,000 Item -
1 Demand
in 2 Years...cuts
for allowance

> \$1,000 Item -
4 Demands
in 1 Year ...cuts
for allowance

Future...

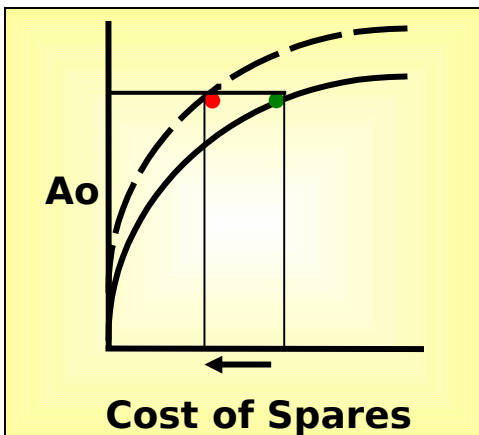
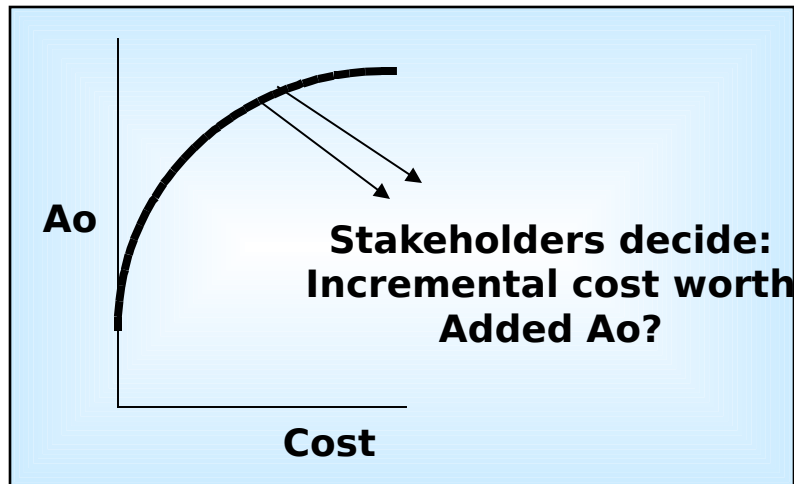
- Exploit the opportunities to cut shipboard allowances based upon decreased resupply time with wholesale PBL performance
- Allowance Reconciliation Tool
- Ship Class Replacement Factors
- Centralize both pre- and post-MSD allowancing processes at NAVICP

As the Navy becomes less risk adverse, stock levels afloat can decrease.



Managing Risk...RBS

- RBS to affordable Ao (knee of curve)
 - ❑ Max marginal rate of return for investment
 - ❑ Risk of sparing below OPNAV approved Ao
- Expanded use of Multi-Echelon RBS
 - ❑ Optimizing mix of wholesale & afloat
 - ❑ Stock high cost/low demand items @ ashore... reduces afloat assets/cost
 - ❑ Maintaining Operational Availability (Ao)
- Leveraging PBL performance to reduce afloat spares
 - ❑ Reduced OS&T & Improved reliability requires fewer shipboard spares to achieve Ao





What's next?

Transforming traditional allowance computations

- New platforms
 - Allowance to changing maintenance philosophy
 - Smaller crew = maintenance ashore = fewer spares afloat
 - Increase use of PBLs at inception
 - Invoke Price Sensitive FLSIP model at outfitting
- Existing platforms
 - Invoke Price Sensitive FLSIP model for sustainment allowances
 - Allowance to maximum utility Ao at knee of curve for RBS systems
 - Use Ship Class Replacement Factors vice Fleetwide factors
 - Allowance Reconciliation Tool
- Overall approach
 - Working with Maritime Allowance Working Group on risk profile
 - Collaborate with NAVSEA, PEOs to link pre and post MSD sparing
 - Increase multi-echelon RBS sparing



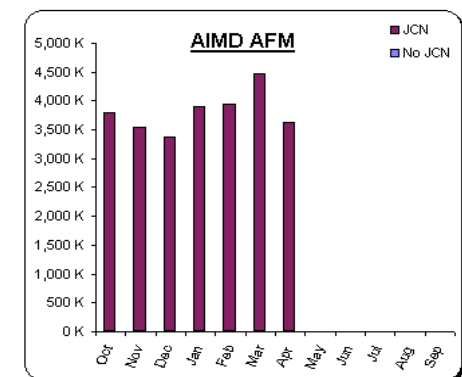
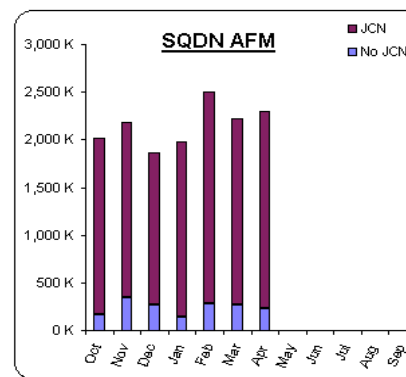
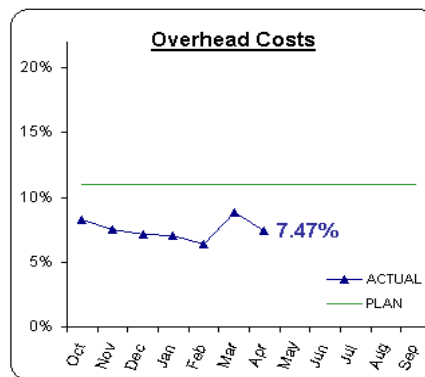
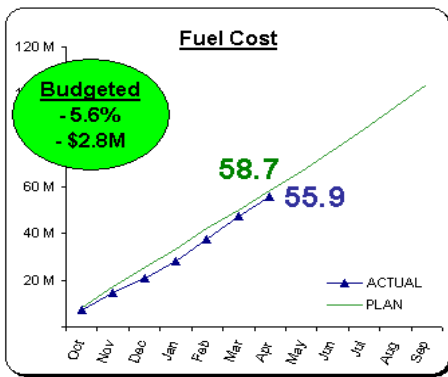
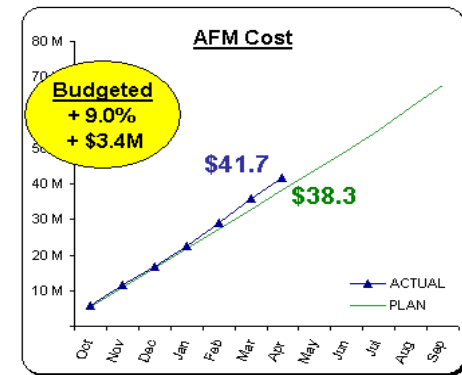
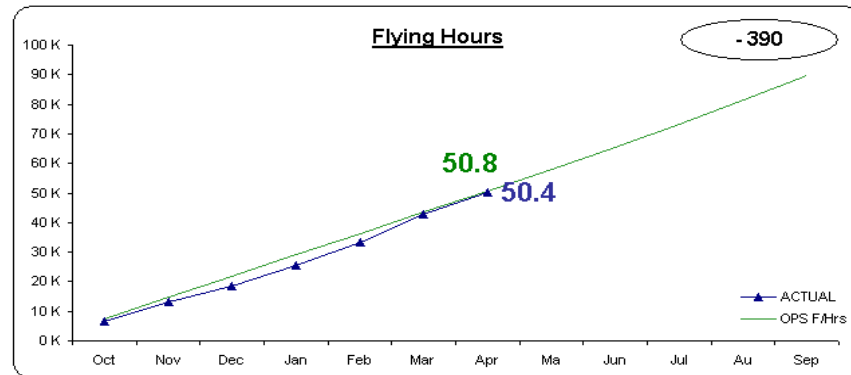
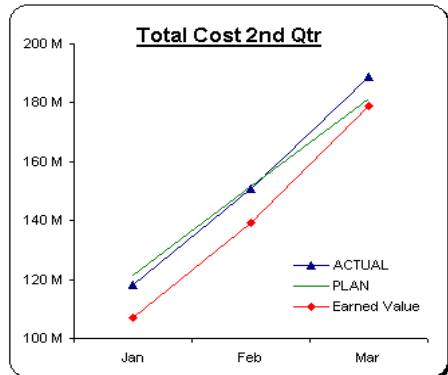
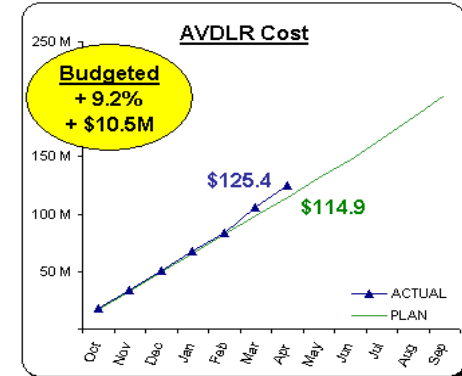
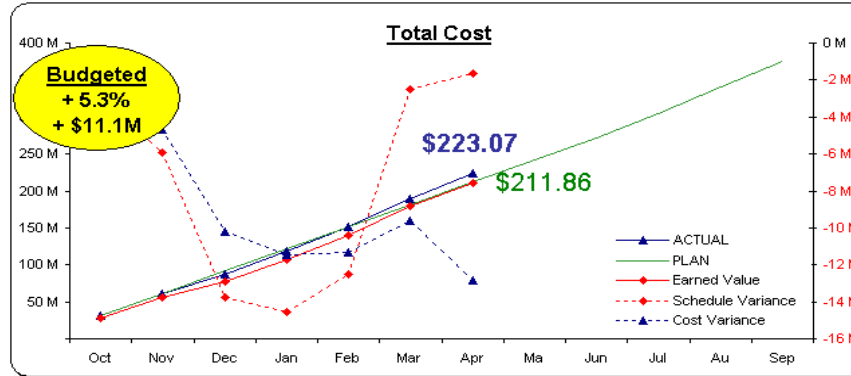
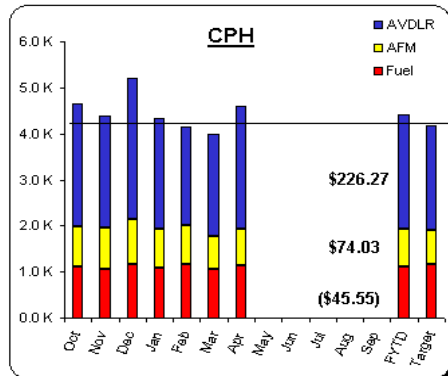
Initiatives

- **Multi - Indenture Allowance**
 - ❑ Readiness/cost trade-offs between indentures (e.g. WRAs/SRAs)
 - ❑ Prototypes underway for NAS Lemoore and a CV deckload
 - ❑ CRCS/CADS implementation provided initial capability
- **Multi - Echelon Allowance**
 - ❑ Key to Single National Inventory
 - ❑ Optimizes placement of material between wholesale/retail
 - ❑ Requires IT system able to integrate
- **Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**
 - ❑ Current SMART implementation does not address allowancing
 - ❑ Converged ERP – single configuration and maintenance database many users



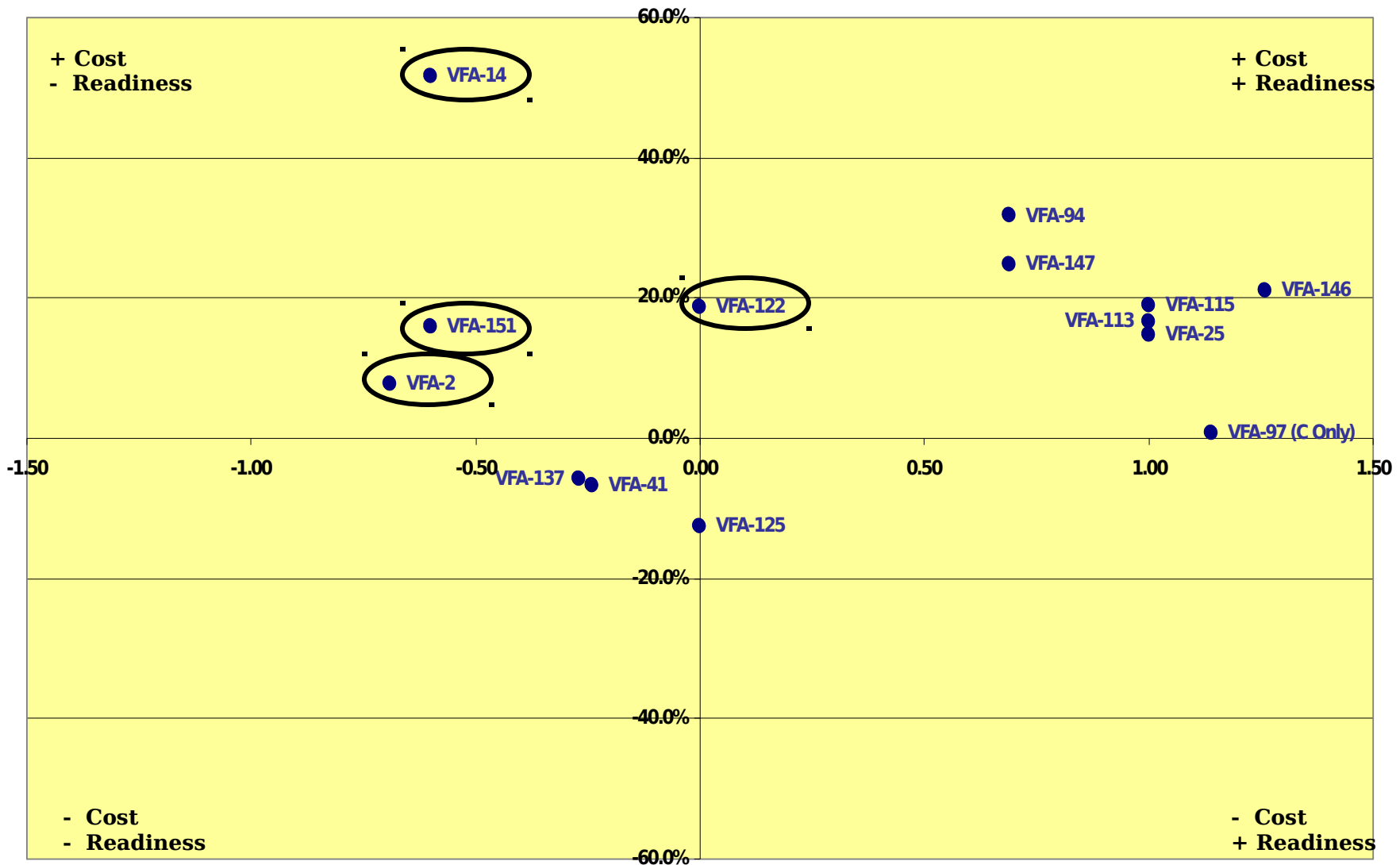
CSFWP Cost Review

AFAST Data





CSFWP FA-18A-F Cost/Readiness Rating





Maintenance Plan Reviews

Maintenance Plan Review					Cog AIMD				\$18,024,265
Acft	Nomenclature	NIIN	Current Net	SM&R Code	Small IMA ICRL	Major IMA PAC ICRL	Major IMA LAT ICRL	FY 03 Usage	Potential Avoidance
E-2C	Propeller	00-201-9809	\$166,611	PAOGD	C3	C3	C3	35	\$4,665,108
C-2	APU	01-364-7323	\$35,133	PAGGD	C3	C3	C3	23	\$404,030
E-2C	Evaporator	01-318-9077	\$59,424	PAOLD	X1	R5	C1	12	\$356,544
E-2C	Nav Computer	01-432-2467	\$65,985	PAOGD	X1	C3	RR	9	\$263,940
E-2C	Heater Assembly	01-313-0146	\$62,913	PAOLD	X1	R5	C3	5	\$125,826
J-52	Compressor	01-466-0084	\$143,197	PAHHD	X1	X1		81	\$2,899,739
J-52	N1 Compressor	01-236-4761	\$108,260	PRHHD	X1	X1		72	\$1,948,680
J-52	T-1 Turbine	01-350-6640	\$140,431	PAHHD	X1	X1		47	\$1,650,064
EA-6 Equip	RAM Governor	00-409-1557	\$17,304	PAGGD	X1	X1		94	\$406,644
J-52	COMB CHAMBER	01-353-8344	\$2,975	PAHHD	X1	X1		225	\$167,344
FA-18E/F	E/F Generator	01-455-3692	\$81,727	PAOGD	TBD	C1	X1	52	\$1,359,937
FA-18C	Servocylinder	01-351-3373	\$19,180	PAOGD	C3	C3	C3	76	\$262,382
FA-18	Servocylinder	01-343-7026	\$13,838	PAOGD	C3	C3	C3	166	\$525,000
SH-60F	Cable Assy	01-467-4741	\$21,159	PAOGD	X1	C3	X1		\$194,663
H-60	Displacement Gryo	00-159-2298	\$5,293	PAOGD	X1	C3	X1	X1	\$119,886
H-60	Bladefold Actuator	01-242-9588	\$17,275	PAOGK	X1	X1	X1	X1	\$82,920
H-60	Amplifier	01-164-4297	\$21,065	PAOHK	X1	X1	X1	X1	\$22,118
									\$419,588
T-34	Pressure Module	01-419-4805	\$105,255	PAHHD	NA	C3	X1	50	Admin
S-3B	CSD	01-113-3259	\$15,165	PAGGD	C3	C3	X1	173	Admin
S-3B	Generator	01-047-1348	\$8,388	PAGGD	C3	C3	X1	224	Admin
TF-34	Compressor Rotor	01-372-6544	\$83,389	PAHHD	NA	C3	X1	25	Admin
S-3B	Fuel Control	01-021-8113	\$38,637	PAODD	X1	X1	X1	72	Admin
S-3B	APU	01-411-9602	\$55,690	PAOGD	X1	C3	C3	102	\$57,610
P-3C	Propeller	00-887-1944	\$117,261	PAOOD	C1	C3	C1	42	\$586,305
EP-3	Transport, Mag	01-343-2947	\$24,132	PAOHK	X1	X1	NR	26	\$627,432
P-3C	Amplifier	01-440-6604	\$19,631	PAOOK	A1	A1	C3	58	\$569,299
P-3C	Prop Control	00-868-8836	\$46,314	PAOOD	X1	C3	C1	62	\$231,570
P-3C	Control, Interface	01-504-6757	\$77,636	PAODK	X1	NR	NR	1	\$77,636



Reliability Reviews

Reliability Review			Cog TYPEWING / APML				\$13,245,978
Acft	Nomenclature	NIIN	Current Net	CY 03 MFHBF	CY 02 MFHBF	Percent Change	Potential Avoidance
E-2C	Fuel Control	01-392-2784	\$24,439	636	1521	-58%	\$355,498
E-2C	Starter	01-316-0727	\$10,731	618	974	-37%	\$325,544
C-2	APU	01-364-7323	\$35,133	1281	2086	-39%	\$311,835
E-2C	Nav Computer	01-432-2467	\$65,985	1910	3477	-45%	\$267,641
FA-18E/F	Regulator Valve	01-469-1460	\$63,042	607	1,293	-51%	\$1,996,750
FA-18E/F	E/F Generator	01-455-3692	\$81,727	629.07	830.93	-30%	\$1,294,427
FA-18E/F	Bomb Control	01-480-0498	\$50,014	517	1216	-38%	\$836,018
FA-18E/F	E/F Axial Pump	01-455-3668	\$68,602	629.07	830.93	-30%	\$773,121
FA-18C	Transmission	01-296-0867	\$61,373	3995	5856	-32%	\$507,103
SH-60F	Cable Assy	01-467-4741	\$21,159	491	848	-42%	\$356,310
SH-60F	Transducer	01-486-8819	\$48,737	464	778	-40%	\$98,351
T-700C	Turbine Rotor	01-476-1840	\$61,145	1225	1994	-39%	\$778,173
H-60	Accessory Gearbox	01-353-3825	\$82,477	5579	8972	-38%	\$218,336
H-60	Rate Gyro	01-345-3117	\$7,070	284	402	-29%	\$188,850
H-60	Main Module	01-289-4810	\$291,051	2789	3588	-22%	\$453,692
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2448	\$32,475	1731	3167	-45%	\$250,325
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2442	\$31,357	2335	3263	-28%	\$89,180
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2444	\$31,775	1931	3167	-39%	\$148,812
H-60	Main Module	01-289-4810	\$291,051	2,789	3588	-22%	\$648,132
S-3B	Servocylinder	01-193-2158	\$21,483	1123	3148	-64%	\$469,855
S-3B	Landing Gear	00-617-9551	\$36,914	1685	4547	-63%	\$464,693
S-3B	Electro Mech Actuator	01-158-5975	\$7,316	417	611	-32%	\$188,157
S-3B	Flight Electronics	01-473-6699	\$10,968	469	682	-31%	\$150,722
P-3C	APU	01-471-6728	\$62,074	1684	3972	-58%	\$1,358,752
P-3 T-56	Fuel Control	01-076-5343	\$14,488	1424	1996	-29%	\$244,960
P-3C	Starter	01-462-4613	\$11,031	2579	3917	-34%	\$241,156
P-3C	Modem, Com	01-457-6468	\$23,514	2728	4599	-41%	\$229,587



AVDLR Consumption Review

AVDLR Consumption Review				Cog WING / AIMD			\$17,007,007
Acft	Nomenclature	NIIN	Current Net	FY 03 BCM TD	FY 04 BCM TD	Percent Increase	Potential Avoidance
E-2C	Blade	01-454-0851	\$16,492	13	24	85%	\$362,824
J-52	Nozzle	01-315-1717	\$8,822	173.8333	299	72%	\$1,892,949
J-52	T-1 Turbine	01-350-6640	\$140,431	27.41667	34	24%	\$1,584,864
EA-6 Equip	Traveling Wave	01-506-5854	\$25,236	16.33333	32	96%	\$677,767
J-52	COMB CHAMBER	01-353-8344	\$2,975	131.25	210	60%	\$401,625
FA-18	Windshield	01-447-1104	\$67,170	14.58333	21	44%	\$738,870
FA-18F	Canopy	01-466-8705	\$254,920	4.083333	7	71%	\$1,274,600
FA-18C	Servocylinder	01-351-3373	\$19,180	44.33333	57	29%	\$416,480
SH-60F	Transducer	01-486-8819	\$48,737	3	8	174%	\$424,708
H-60	Bladefold Actuator	01-242-9588	\$17,275	19	36	93%	\$513,314
H-60	Stabilator	01-222-5123	\$22,504	13	21	57%	\$292,552
H-60	Main Module	01-289-4810	\$291,051	4	6	47%	\$956,310
H-60	Swashplate	01-221-2651	\$90,979	4	5	43%	\$233,946
T-700C	Turbine Rotor	01-476-1840	\$61,145	15	27	78%	\$1,240,370
H-60	Main Module	01-289-4810	\$291,051	6	9	54%	\$1,579,991
H-60	Main Rotary Blade	01-158-9679	\$44,093	38	55	45%	\$1,291,295
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2448	\$32,475	10	13	31%	\$171,654
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2442	\$31,357	6	15	157%	\$492,753
H-60	Spindle Assy	01-238-2444	\$31,775	7	14	100%	\$381,300



AFM Consumption Review

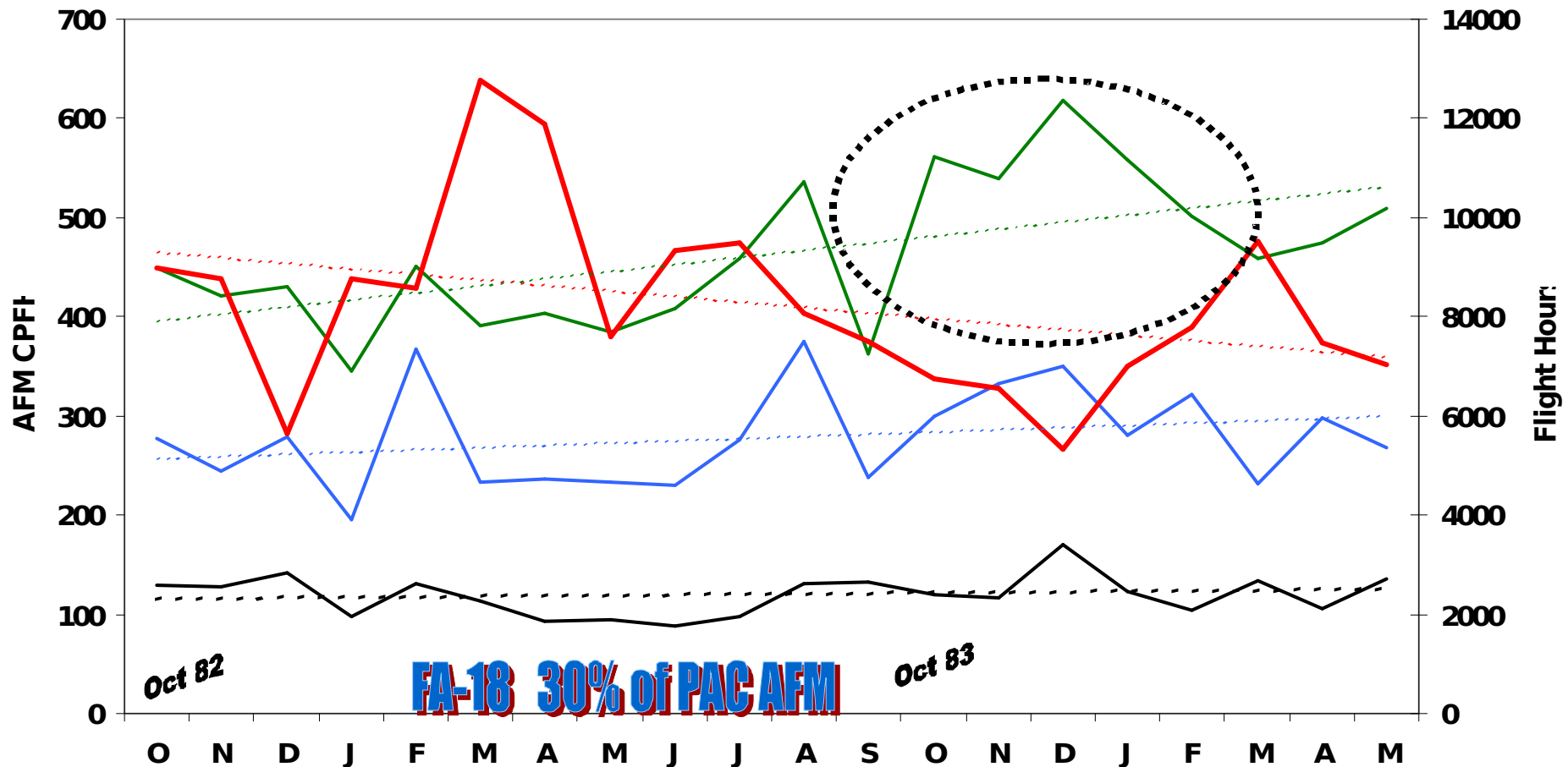
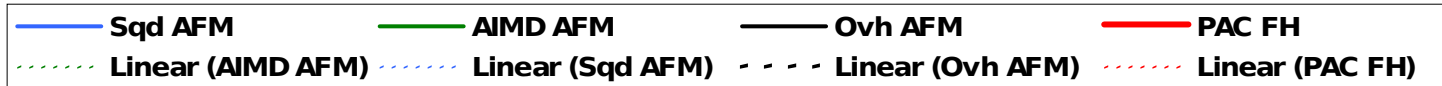
					PAC	
TMS	Nomenclature	NIIN	Unit Price	Total Price	Qty	Squadron Use
E-2	PROCESSOR DIS	LLNEN5285	\$20,000	\$60,000	3	3 - VAW-112
E-2	THERMOCOUPLE	013140599	\$288	\$47,743	166	128 - VAW-113
E-2	BUSHING UPA 4	LLPDZ7100	\$350	\$46,200	132	132 - VRC-30 Det 1
E-2	THERMOCOUPLE	010746671	\$493	\$51,807	105	105 - VRS-30
E-2	CONNECTOR,SP	002015009	\$5,845	\$35,068	6	6 - VAW-113
E-2	CIRCUIT CARD	013408507	\$5,640	\$22,558	4	4 - VAW--113
E-2	FLAP, PARACH	013230895	\$1,293	\$21,975	17	10 - VAW-112
EA-6B	SHAFT ASSY	009712668	\$19,909	\$39,817	2	2 - VAQ-129
EA-6B	COUPLING HAL	001949702	\$3,924	\$39,238	10	8 - VAQ-140
EA-6B	SEALING COMPO	013687208	\$1,380	\$35,876	26	14 - VAQ-140
EA-6B	ELEC POWER M	012467178	\$1,172	\$35,159	30	10 - VAQ-136
EA-6B	CABLE ASSY-	012706754	\$2,433	\$34,057	14	9 - VAQ-131
EA-6B	TRANS,RECT	014758470	\$11,588	\$220,172	19	12 - VAQ-129
EA-6B	HEAT EXCHAN	008223032	\$24,982	\$149,890	6	5 - VAQ-133
FA-18	EJECTOR,JET	014545714	\$19,766	\$1,027,832	52	23 - VFA-115
FA-18	ANTENNA	014552545	\$11,092	\$266,208	24	11 - VFA-115
FA-18	FLAP,COWLING	014436021	\$4,810	\$153,920	32	15 - VFA-102
FA-18	E/F TRANSMIT	014658638	\$13,454	\$134,540	10	5 - VFA-41
FA-18	TRANSDUCE	015139059	\$6,480	\$84,240	13	9 - VF-2
FA-18	CHOCK, WHEEL	012094660	\$245	\$31,360	128	99 - VFA-125
FA-18	CABLE ASSEMB	014226386	\$613	\$30,041	49	49 - VFA-192
FA-18	COVER, AIRCRA	010900232	\$581	\$25,564	44	43 - VFA-125
FA-18	SHIELD, AIRC	010604842	\$624	\$19,968	32	31 - VFA-125
FA-18	SHIELD,AIRCR	010727888	\$520	\$19,760	38	30 - VFA-125
FA-18	STRAP ASSEMB	013177792	\$3,676	\$110,288	30	25 -VFA-125

					PAC	
TMS	Nomenclature	NIIN	Unit Price	Total Price	Qty	Squadron Use
S-3	WINDSHEILD P	010549512	\$11,748	\$187,968	16	7 - VS-21
S-3	HYD OIL COOL	013020181	\$7,634	\$68,703	9	9 - VS-35
S-3	HATCH ASSEMB	010313414	\$10,972	\$43,887	4	3 - VS-33
S-3	CABLE	014404824	\$4,156	\$41,558	10	7 - VS-33
S-3	WIRING HARNE	014914628	\$759	\$40,244	53	44 - VS-21
S-3	ANTENNA	010643698	\$2,019	\$38,360	19	14 - VS-21
S-3	RADOME	012567954	\$2,920	\$35,044	12	12 - VS-35
S-3	VALVE,CHECK	004423857	\$1,114	\$8,913	8	8 - VS-21
S-3	CABLE ASSEMB	010060884	\$4,410	\$66,155	15	11 - VS-41
S-3	SPRING	005002766	\$2,067	\$31,011	15	14 - VS-41
P-3	SHROUD,SEAT	011769086	\$10,623	\$84,982	8	5 - VP-1
P-3	ANTENNA	012913522	\$14,921	\$59,685	4	4 - VP-2
P-3	DISPENSER, R	219141127	\$14,452	\$57,808	4	3 - VP-40
P-3	ANTENNA	013425799	\$8,976	\$35,904	4	4-VQ-1
P-3	ANTENNA,BLAD	013356587	\$8,976	\$35,904	4	4-VQ-1
P-3	COMPUTER,AIR	001763284	\$542	\$20,057	37	15-VP-4
P-3	CARTRIDGE, P	014566919	\$1,586	\$14,274	9	9-VQ-1
P-3	VALVE ASSEMB	007364694	\$11,975	\$119,749	10	All WING 2 / 24
P-3	TUBE PRESSUR	008876870	\$3,062	\$91,848	30	All WING 10 / WI
P-3	HOUSING,BEAR	011384531	\$1,300	\$38,989	30	All WING 2 / 24



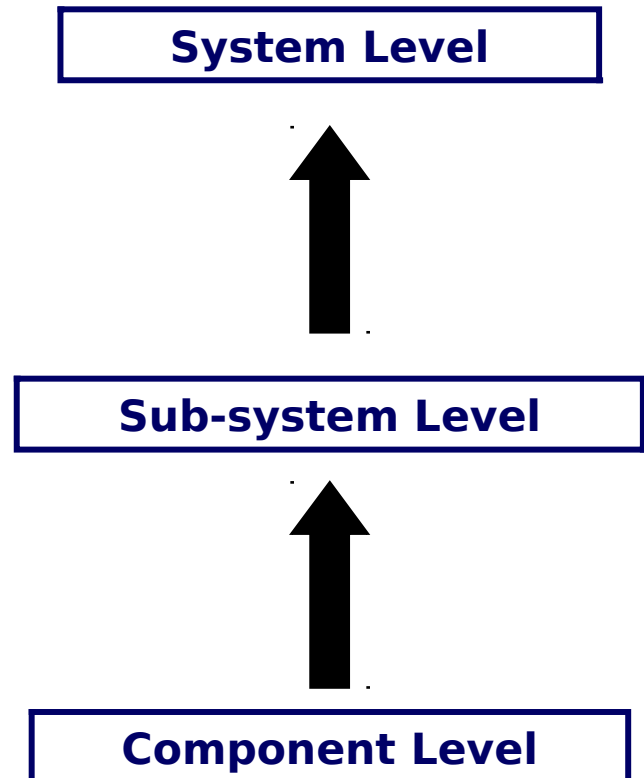
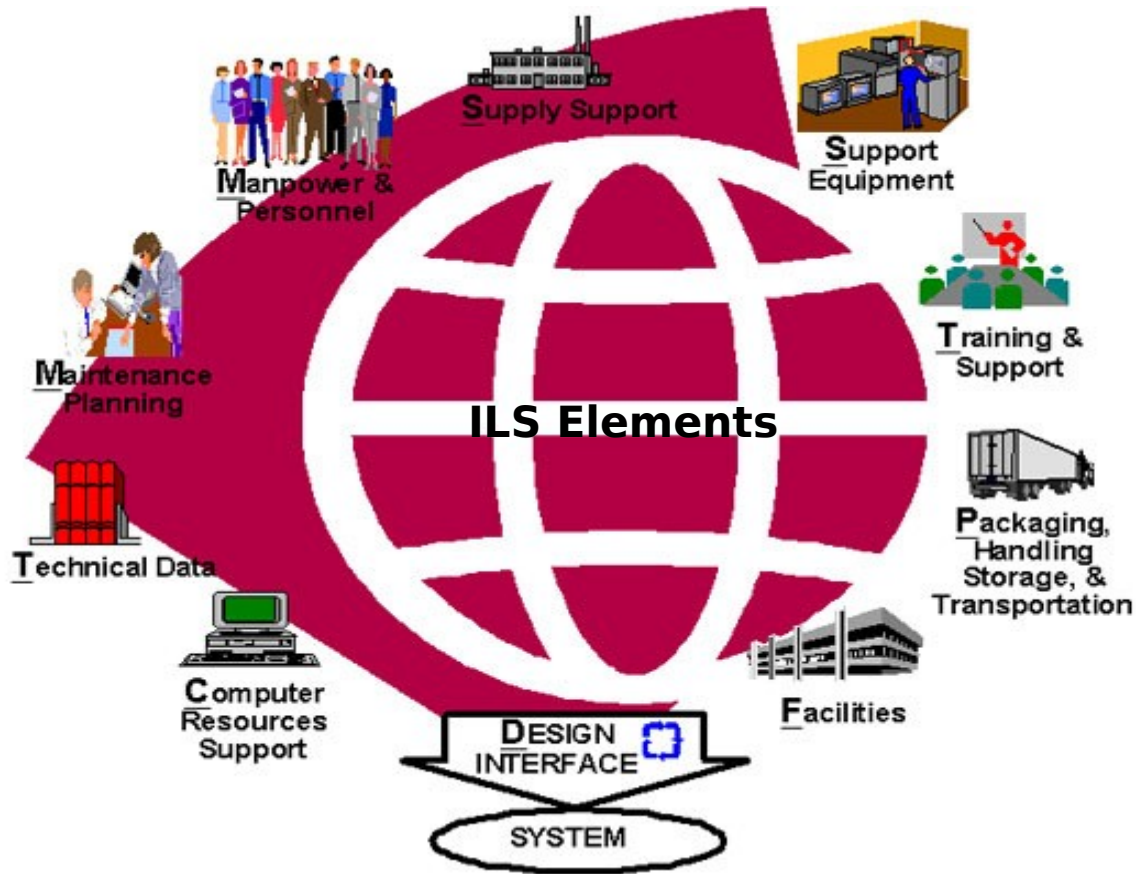
PAC FA-18 AFM

Cost Per Flight Hour Trend



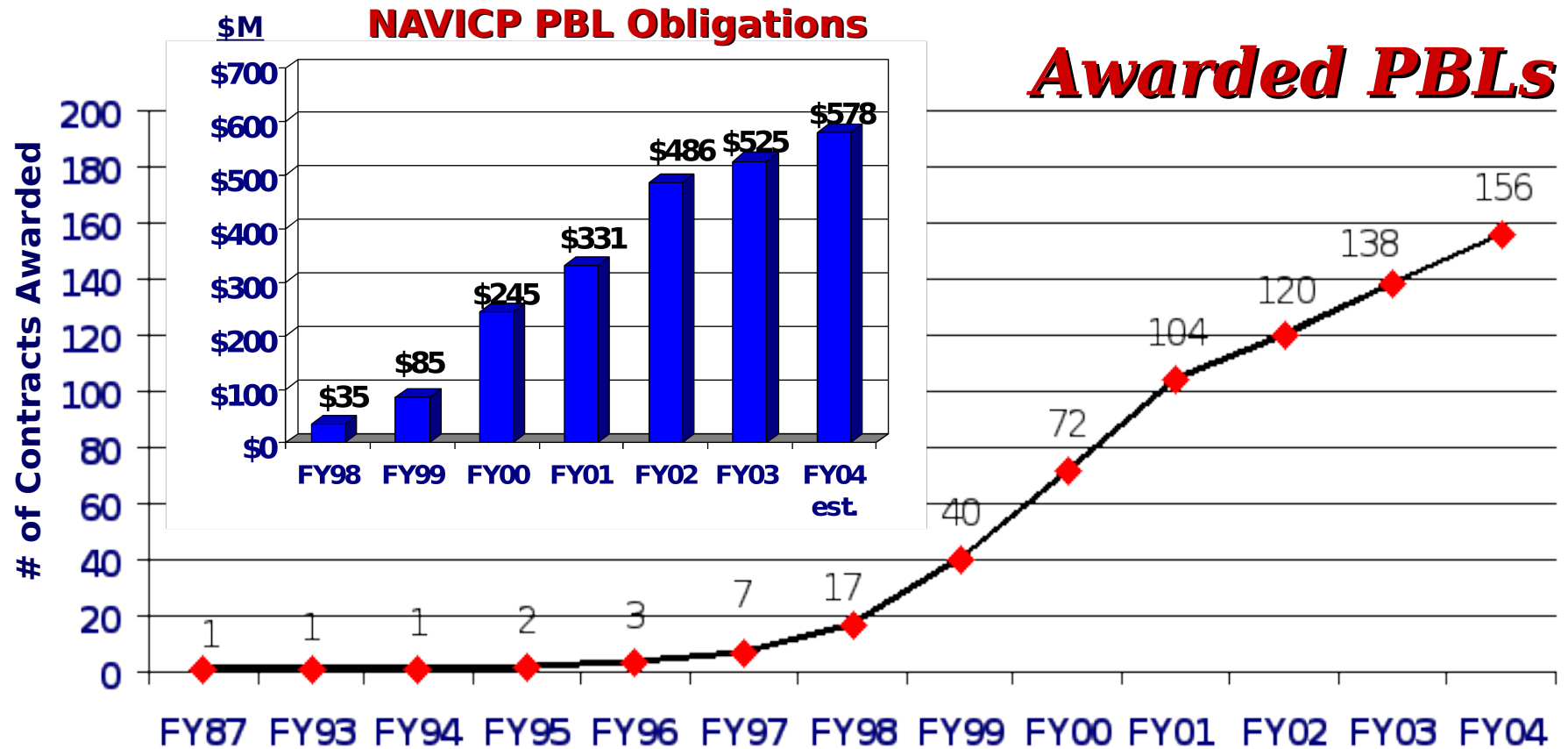


PBL Applications





System/Component Level





PBL Successes



- Improved Availability
 - ❑ CIWS improved from 80% to 89%
 - ❑ F-14 Targeting System improved from 73% to 90%
- Better Response Time
 - ❑ F/A-18 Stores Mgmt System decreased from 47 days to 7 days
 - ❑ Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) decreased from 35 days to 6 days
 - RTAT was decreased from 162 days to 38 days
- Guaranteed Reliability
 - ❑ Radar Warning Receiver increased 53%
 - ❑ H-60 FLIR increased 40%
- Reduced Inventory
 - ❑ Tires...no wholesale, no warehouse costs
 - ❑ APU...no wholesale, 40% decrease in retail inventory